FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 37.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 27.]

"As the Pharisee."

An aged man came late to Abraham's tent.
The sky was dark, and all the plain was bare.
He asked for bread; his strength was well-nigh spent;
His haggard look implored the tenderest care.
The food was brought. He sat with thankful eyes,
But spake no grace, nor bowed he toward the east.
Safe-sheltered here from dark and angry skies,
The bounteous table seemed a royal feast.
But ere his hand had touched the tempting fare,
The Patriarch rose, and leaning on his rod,
"Stranger," he said, "dost thou not bow in prayer?
Dost thou not fear, dost thou not worship, God?"
He answered, "Nay." The Patriarch sadly said:
"Thou has my pity. Go! eat not my bread."

Another came that wild and fearful night.
The fierce winds raged, and darker grew the sky;
But all the tent was filled with wondrous light,
And Abraham knew the Lord his God was nigh.
"Where is that aged man?" the Presence said,
That asked for shelter from the driving blast?
Who made thee master of thy Master's bread?
What right hadst thou the wanderer forth to cast?"
"Forgive me, Lord," the Patriarch answer made.
With downcast look, with bowed and trembling knee.
"Ah me! the stranger might with me have staid,
But, O my God, he would not worship Thee."
"I've borne him long," God said, "and still I wait:
Could thou not lodge him one night in thy gate?"
Eastern Legend.

Opening of the Southern Exposition.

On the 1st of August, the day appointed therefor, the great Southern Exposition at Louisville, Kentucky, was opened with imposing ceremonies. The city was thronged with visitors. The President of the United States had come to inaugurate the exhibition in person. Escorted to the exposition building by enthusiastic crowds, he was there received by the President and Directors of the Exposition Company, listened to an address of welcome from the mayor of Louisville, was presented to the large audience by the Governor of Kentucky, and, after a brief response, pulled the silken cord connecting with the throttle valve of the engine and set in motion the hundreds of exhibits in machinery hall. The spectacle presented at night in the main building, the art gallery and various annexes was very fine. Thousands of electric lights, distributed through the buildings and in the park, brought out the merits of the exposition, from a picturesque point of view, with great effect, and the illumination of the city in honor of opening day added to the impression produced on the visitor's mind. Not the least striking and enjoyable feature of the day's doings was the music furnished by the famous New York Seventh Regiment Band and by the great organ, with its accompaniment of five hundred well trained voices.

The following particulars of what has been done for the exhibition and what it is expected to do will interest readers of the OBSERVER:

The main building is in form a parallelogram, two stories high, having a front of 900 feet on Fourth avenue and a depth of 600 feet along the park. The building is divided into six great halls, each about 150 feet wide, and rising about 75 feet to a glass roof. Entering at the northeast corner, one has unobstructed views 900 feet to the south and 600 feet to the west. The cost of the electric lighting plant will reach $100,000, and the system will be larger than the combined plants at the London exhibition last year. Besides the electric lighting, there are a number of items of exposition expenses that are very large. The sum of $50,000 will be paid out for music, more than one half going to Gilmore's and Cappa's bands, and a lion's share of the remainder to four or five of the best organists in the country. The art department will cost $20,000, a portion of this sum going to pay for the loan of great paintings. The water and steam necessary to run the exhibition will involve an outlay of more than $15,000, and the buildings have already cost over $200,000. So far cash has been paid for everything, and the exposition does not owe a dollar.

At the outset the people of Louisville subscribed nearly $300,000; the privileges have been sold for $50,000, and exhibitor's fees will amount to $25,000 at least. The entire outlay, it is expected, will have reached $500,000 when the exposition closes, and the receipt of an equal sum from the attendance alone is relied upon. One million visitors are expected. There are 200,000 people in the cities of Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville, and half a million within a radius of fifty miles. All of these, it is asserted, will average a visit each. They certainly are aroused to a remarkable pitch of enthusiasm. The other half of the million visitors are to come from all directions, but mainly from the South, where there has been an awakening to the importance of industrial development far more intense and universal than people at the North suspect.

LAWYERS IN COUNCIL.—A large number of the bar of the Ninth Judicial District met in convention at Hendersonville on the 25th ult. Col. Alban T. Davidson, of Asheville, was chosen permanent chairman, and W. A. Smith, Esq., secretary. The following programme of business was reported by the committee to whom the subject was referred, and adopted:

1. The Relation of Attorney and Client.
2. Professional Courtesy.
3. The Relation of the Legal Profession to Society.
4. The Business Conduct of the Court and Bar.
5. Professional Conduct.
6. Permanent Organization of a District and State Association.

It is the first meeting of the kind which ever assembled in North Carolina and will, probably, become a prominent organization in our State.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Charlotte *Journal-Observer* says that a firm there are starting a clothing factory, which will afford employment to about seventy-five men and women. The sewing machines, about fifty in number, will be run by steam power, and the same power will run the elevator and the dynamo-machine for the electric light, for they are to have this light in their store.

The First Telegraph and the First Telegraph Strike.

[Of interest at the present time is the following account of early telegraph lines in this country and of the first strike of telegraph employes. It is told by Captain Louis M. Chastean, one of the earliest telegraph operators, in the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Says this veteran:]

The first telegraph line in this country was constructed between Baltimore and Washington about the year 1845, under an appropriation made by Congress. Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the "Morse Alphabet," was Superintendent of the line, Alfred Vail was Assistant Superintendent in Washington, Henry J. Rodgers was Assistant Superintendent at Baltimore, Lewis Zantzinger was operator at Washington, and I was operator at Baltimore. All of those I have mentioned are now dead, so that I am the oldest operator in the United States. The line was of copper wire covered or wrapped with cotton. The instruments were all very large, the relay magnet being kept in a box three feet long, which was always kept carefully locked, the Assistant Superintendent keeping the key. No insulators were known at that time but sealing-wax, glass, oiled silk, and a very miserable preparation of asphaltum. The magnets that covered the horse-shoe iron were covered with sealing wax, and there were no such things as thumb-screws to connect two wires. All connections were made by glass tubes filled with a mercury, and the operators in handling these, in case of thunder-storm, held in their hands large pieces of oiled silk. Our hours of service were from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M.

I remember the first arrest which the telegraph enabled the authorities to make was that of a negro, who was a ward room servant of a naval officer. The fellow took the train from Baltimore and was arrested on alighting from the cars at Washington by Detective Cook. The officer placed his hand on the negro's shoulder and said: "I will take that money and jewelry you stole from Commodore ——!" The colored man was badly frightened, and with the anxious query: "How you know dat?" handed over the stolen property.

The Congressmen would telegraph from Baltimore to the Washington hotels at which they had been stopping to know the amount of their bills. The answers were considered to be a wonderful test of the accuracy of the telegraph. In fact at first it was little more than a plaything. Our principal business consisted in sending the names of persons to Washington; the operator there would write it back, and the paper bearing the indentation would be handed to the party, together with a card upon which the Morse alphabet was printed. The experimenter was then expected to decipher the writing at his leisure.

After the telegraph had proved successful between Baltimore and Washington, a company was organized to operate a line between New York and Washington. I left the Government employ in 1847 and went to New York with Samuel Colt, the inventor of the revolver, who was then reduced in means, but who had been given the use of the Morse patents by Prof. Morse. A young man named Elias Caldwell, from Virginia, and I, constructed a line from Brooklyn to Coney Island. I operated the line from the latter point, the object being to report the arrival of shipping. It was on this line that a cable was first used. Colt incased a wire in lead pipe, and this was sunk in the East River; but it did not work very well. The anchors of vessels were constantly dragging it, and I remember once, when the cable was hauled up by the anchor of a foreign vessel, the Captain thought he had a prize, and pulled half of it aboard ship before he knew what it was. Then I went to Boston and built a line from that place to Hull, for the same object as the New York and Coney Island line.

About that time Henry D. O'Reilly took a contract to construct a line between Baltimore and Philadelphia. He had for an assistant James D. Reed, a capable man. The scientific men at that day said that a wire between Philadelphia and Baltimore of iron, and of the thickness proposed, would not do at all. "It must be of copper," they said, "and all of the wire, as well as the poles, must be insulated." O'Reilly commenced at Philadelphia and built to Wilmington; that section was successful, but for two months no connection could be made between the two terminal cities. One afternoon I received the Mexican war news, and went into the company's office adjoining the Government office, having in my hand the "copy" of an important battle. I went to the instrument, when the chief operator, John D. Witman, asked what I intended to do. I replied that I proposed to send the war news to Philadelphia. I called Philadelphia, and, to my great astonishment, received an answer. I gave the signal 134—that is, "Who is writing?" and the answer came, "Beatty." I asked "Where?" and he replied that he was at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. I then told him to take the message and he did so. That was the first message which passed between Baltimore and Philadelphia. That operator was Joseph F. Beatty, who is still alive, and is employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office.

At the commencement, said Captain Chastean, but little business was transacted over the line, and the first persons to use it were the stock brokers. B. B. French was President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and it was under his management that the first thing looking to a strike of the operators occurred. We were then paid $50 a month. Major French, who, I remember, had a singing tone of voice, he having been reading clerk of the House of Representatives, came to Washington, and we appointed a committee of two to ask for an increase of pay. Major French went to each operator and inquired minutely into his circumstances, &c. He appeared very much impressed by what he learned about Washington boarding-houses, and our pay was increased. We had resolved to strike if we did not get it.

After the completion of this line, Henry D. O'Reilly built another from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Other lines began to be built, and the business increased until it reached its present proportions. Most of the old operators are dead now. There were many brilliant men among them, but many fell into dissipated ways of living. At first the telegraph was a toy, and, as no charge was made for exhibiting it in operation, the operator was exposed to the temptation to "go and refresh," and so it was a sad arrangement.

ANN HATHAWAY.—Shakespeare's marriage with the placid and apparently commonplace Ann Hathaway, and she was several years older than himself to boot, seems at first sight as unsuitable as that of Burns with his "Bonny Jean." Ann was "sonsy," as we should say in Scotland, and good-natured; and the union was far from an unhappy one for the poet, as it was probably a very fortunate match for posterity. Had he been caught by some rustic siren who could have made cages as well as nets, he might never have come to trouble with his Justice Shallow, and might have realized a decent competency in the Stratford wool trade. As it was, he had broken bounds for a time before his genius rose soaring into the infinite. But few men have apparently been more indifferent to fame, although it is conceivable that the seeming indifference may have been born of serene self-assurance. Certain it is that he scarcely gave a second thought to the offspring of his brain, when they had rapidly taken shape under his flying fingers; he left the capital, when in the full flush of his fame, to go back contentedly to comparative obscurity in Stratford. And if his wife had something to forgive she forgave it very freely, and we have no doubt made him exceedingly comfortable in his maturity. William Howitt has read in the Sonnets a very pretty and poetical story of Shakespeare's *vie intime* and conjugal relations. How far it may be fanciful we cannot say; but we are inclined to think there must have been much more in Ann Hathaway than most of her husband's biographers have believed. It is unlikely, on the face of it, that Shakespeare should have married a woman whose soul did not ring responsively to some of the finer chords in his own. We suspect that in her fresh bloom and simple modesty, as in the sweetness of the homely fragrance she diffused, she resembled some of those old-fashioned garden flowers the dreamer of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" loved so dearly. And if it were so, the happiest evenings of his life may have been those he passed with Ann at Shottery.—*Blackwood's Mag*

THE POLK SENTENCE.—There is no need of extended comment on the verdict of that Nashville jury which has just pronounced State Treasurer Polk guilty and sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment and a fine equal to the amount of his embezzlement. The verdict speaks for itself.

The defaulting Treasurer had almost reached his expected refuge in Mexico; he had even bribed one of the officials sent in pursuit of him, but he did not succeed in making good his escape. He was brought back to Tennessee, was held in prison in default of a heavy bond, and after a brief and inexpensive but sufficient trial he is pronounced guilty.

Contrast this with the case of Howgate, who was allowed to walk off in broad daylight and for whom the officers of the law are still pretending to be on the lookout. Contrast it with the case of Brady and Dorsey, who were allowed to escape by pleading the statute of limitations. Contrast it with the case of Ottman, who succeeded in getting stolen money from the Government a second time. Contrast it with the Nickerson case. The Government wants to try Nickerson, but cannot even find out where he is.

We should have been very much disappointed if any other verdict had been rendered. The Democratic party is in power in Tennessee, and it is part of the mission of Democracy to punish thieving wherever it occurs.—*N. Y. World.*

THE SCOTCH IRISH.—In a discussion relative to the birth-place of Andrew Jackson the Baltimore *Day* alludes to the Waxhaw settlement as if the people there were particularly ignorant. We do not know how it may have been in the immediate vicinity where Jackson was born, but that settlement was certainly not remarkable for ignorance. If the truth were inquired into we do not doubt that the contrary would appear. Gen. Davie came from that settlement, and he was educated in Europe and was one of the most polished men in the United States. Washington sent him to the French court. He was raised in the family of his uncle, Rev. Mr. Johnson, we think, who resided at Waxhaw. It is a great mistake to suppose that the interior settlements of this State were steeped in ignorance and crime like ordinary border settlements.

The Scotch-Irish colonists brought with them their pastors who were their schoolmasters. No one can read Foote's Sketches without being convinced of the superior character of the settlers in the Piedmont section of North Carolina.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR JULY.—The total collections from internal revenue during the month of July were $9,278,536, which is $3,600,000 less than the total collections during July in the year 1882.

Mme. Minnie Hauk, Mme. Durand and Mlle. Alice Urban, three celebrated prime donne, are all Creole girls from New Orleans, and got their musical beginning at the French Cathedral in that city.

Death of Cetewayo.

[In a recent issue of the OBSERVER was reported the defeat and wounding of the Zulu King Cetewayo. News under date of July 25 has since come from Durban, South Africa, of his death. This savage chief has occupied so large a share of the world's attention during the last five years that our readers will be interested in the subjoined account of his life, his wars, his capture by England, his transportation to England and brief residence there as a political prisoner, his recent restoration to the throne, and the war with two insurgent chiefs which followed and just now has ended in supreme disaster for him.]

Cetewayo was the son of Panda, and the nephew of Chaka, who organized the Zulu nation, and was known in South Africa as the Zulu Napoleon. He succeeded in his scheme of organizing a powerful army and subjecting all South Africa to his rule, and when he was murdered, in 1828, he left to his brother Panda 60 nations as his subjects. Upon the death of Panda, in 1872, Cetewayo ascended the throne. He was described at that time as a negro whose color was almost jet black. His eyes were unusually large and brilliant, his forehead, though broad for that of a Kafir, was very receding, and the lower part of his face denoted a determined and brutal nature. He was cruel to his wives and overbearing to his subjects, but his father had left his power so well guarded that Cetewayo held his people well in hand, and when the war with England began he suffered little from desertions from his ranks.

The Zulu war of 1879 was caused by the determination of England to have the boundary line between the Transvaal and Zululand as defined by Sir Bartle Frere respected and maintained. Hordes of Zulus were constantly pushing over the line and making assaults on the natives of the Transvaal, and finally Lord Chelmsford sent to Cetewayo the ultimatum of his Government. This demanded that the Zulu army should be disbanded and only called together in time of actual war; that persons accused of crime in Cetewayo's kingdom should be accorded a fair trial before being executed, and that women should be allowed to marry without waiting for the King's consent. Cetewayo declined to accept these terms and prepared for war. The first great battle was fought on Jan. 21, 1879, when the King fell upon a large detachment of Lord Chelmsford's army and utterly routed them, killing a great number and taking many prisoners, who were ruthlessly slaughtered. A savage warfare followed, in which the British were decoyed into ambushes and killed, and finally Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent from England to take command of the army. Before he reached the field, however, Lord Chelmsford gained a great victory over the Zulus at Ulendi, on July 5. Gen. Wolseley made short work of the war, and in August Cetewayo, with 23 followers, was a fugitive in the wilds of Zulu-land. One of the saddest events of the war was the killing of Prince Louis Napoleon, who had gone to the front to take his first lessons in war, and was killed in a reconnoisance.

The capture of the Zulu King was secured by a stratagem. Lord Gifford's party, who were searching for the fugitive, found his sleeping mat at a kraal where he had slept the night before. Two boys were found in the vicinity, but they denied all knowledge of Cetewayo's whereabouts. They were both blindfolded, and a volley was shot in the air, when one of them, exclaiming, "My brother is shot!" promised to lead the party to the King's hiding-place if his life was spared. They pushed through the woods by night, and on the morning of Sept. 1 Cetewayo was surrounded and captured. He was haughty and dignified, and only asked to be shot. This boon was denied him, and he was taken to Cape Town and confined in an old mill-house, about four miles from the town. Here he was allowed the liberty of two farms, embracing about 1,700 acres, from sunrise to sunset. He was strictly guarded by British soldiers, but was permitted to enjoy the society of four of his wives and the services of two attendants. He was kept a prisoner in this place for nearly three years, until August, 1882, when he was taken to London, and here he was made quite a lion of, being visited by lords and ladies and treated with distinguished consideration. His board bill was no small item of expense to the Government, for he developed a great fondness for English roast beef, and it was reported that he consumed 800 pounds of solid meat on the voyage from Cape Town to Southampton. It was finally decided to restore Cetewayo to his throne, but he was forbidden to raise or maintain an army, and the conditions made in the ultimatum before the Zulu war were vigorously imposed, with the additional condition that he should be subject to a limited British direction in his management of internal affairs. He accepted the terms gratefully, and on Sept. 1 last he sailed for Cape Town. He was reinstated as King of Zulu-land on Jan. 31, with great ceremony, but many of the leading chiefs expressed their dissatisfaction of the British terms, and it was foreseen that trouble would soon come upon the restored King. This expectation was soon verified in the revolt of two of his subject chiefs.

The first conflict with these took place in May last, resulting in a severe defeat for the Zulu King. The struggle has been continued, with success almost always crowning the banners of Cetewayo's enemies. The last battle appears to have been fought a few days ago, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Zulu King and the slaughter of an immense number of his men. The first report was that the King himself was wounded and a prisoner; then came news that he had made his escape, and now he is reported dead, and this report is more likely to be true than not. In any event, his power is broken, his prestige gone, and England once more has Zululand on her hands for final disposition. Cetewayo leaves a son and heir, a bright boy of sixteen, who may prove a source of danger to the English if his claims to the throne are ignored.

Cetewayo was a massive, powerful man, with very large hands and feet and broad shoulders, and was about 45 years old.

DEATH OF MR. I. B. KELLY.—The Wilmington *Review* announces the death of Isaac B. Kelly, Esq., of Kenansville, Duplin county, at his residence in that town, at about noon on Sunday, the 29th ult., aged 73 years. The deceased had been a merchant in Kenansville for many years, and had occupied the same store for more than a quarter of a century. He had represented the county in both branches of the Legislature, and in all the affairs of life was a man of the strictest integrity.

Right Rev. Monsignor Capel, the eminent Catholic divine, has arrived in New York City. He was born in Ireland in 1835. He is the *Catesby*, in Disraeli's novel "Lothair."

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Lilly vs. Taylor.—1. Municipal corporations are instrumentalities of the State for the administration of local government, and their powers may be enlarged, abridged or withdrawn at the pleasure of the legislature—there being no contract or vested right involved.

2. The repeal of a town charter deprives its authorities of the power to levy taxes, or to collect taxes already levied, and puts an end to process for the enforcement thereof; but moneys collected and in hand may be controlled by the courts.

3. In such case, town property, such as public buildings, &c., is under the control of the State and not subject to town debts; nor can property of the individual citizen be so subjected except through taxation authorized by the Legislature.

Wilson vs. Lineberger.—1. An administrator is responsible for a debt due the intestate's estate, where it appears that the debtor occupied intimate family relations with him, and was engaged in business for some time, during which no steps were taken to collect the same and no excuse given for the neglect.

2. An administrator is not chargeable with interest, where the proof is that he has not used the assets for his personal benefit, nor unnecessarily detained the same in his hands, and has kept an account of his receipts and disbursements.

3. A guardian's primary duty is to invest the trust fund, and he will be chargeable with interest in the absence of proof that it remained in his hand unemployed without his fault.

4. Commissions allowed by a referee will not be reduced unless they are manifestly excessive. No extra charge for *personal* services of the trustee, over the *actual* expenses incurred in the proper management of the fund, will be allowed.

Cherawand Salisbury Railroad vs. Commissioners of Anson.—1. Variations in the route over which a railroad may run do not affect the identity of the corporate body that builds it, where subsequent acts are amendatory of the original charter and give permission for a deflection from the line first projected; and the right to exemption of property from tax granted in the original charter is retained unimpaired.

2. Where a new corporation is formed out of two existing corporations, these latter ceasing therefore to exist, the law forming the new corporation governs and controls its corporate functions and rights.

Rogers vs. Grant.—1. A general judgment does not itself constitute assets to charge an administrator, and was properly refused in this case, but the plaintiff is entitled to judgment *quando*.

2. Creditors of an estate, who fail to make claim in seven years after the debtor's death, are not barred by the statute unless the administrator avers and proves that he has paid over the surplus in his hands to parties entitled. (This case is governed by the law in force prior to the Code.)

Ellis vs. Adderton.—1. Where a purchaser has notice of defects in the title to land sold—it being announced at the sale that only the intestate's interest was to be disposed of, and if he had no title the purchaser would get none—but executes notes for the sum bid; *Held*, the purchaser buys at his own risk, and is liable on his contract.

2. The surety upon the notes in such case, who also had full knowledge of the facts is also liable.

3. An administrator must apply for license to sell land for assets to the Superior court of the county where the land or some part thereof is situate. Bat. Rev. chap. 45, sec. 61.

Sinclair vs. McBryde.—The petition of a creditor of a decedent for an order to compel the personal representative to sell land for assets to pay debts is not demurrable upon the ground that all the creditors of the estate are not made parties plaintiff. Such a proceeding is in effect a creditors' bill, and gives the complainant no preference over any other debt of equal dignity.

Redfearn vs. Austin.—Where the same person is administrator and guardian, and an action is brought in behalf of the infant heirs against him and the sureties on his guardian bond to recover their distributive shares, and no exception is taken by the defendant on account of the non-joinder of the widow of the intestates as a plaintiff; *Held*,

(1.) That an action subsequently brought by the widow against him, as administrator, for her distributive share, is not demurrable for non-joinder of the heirs as plaintiffs. The defendant in such case acquiesced in a severance of the action.

(2.) Nor is the pendency of the suit on the guardian bond an obstacle in the way of the plaintiff—such bond not being a security for what is due her, and there being no identity between the parties or the cause of action.

Britton vs. Railroad Company.—1. A railroad company has a right, and it is its duty, to establish and enforce reasonable rules and regulations for the government and direction of trains; and of such the passenger must inform himself and conform thereto.

2. The company cannot relieve itself of responsibility for injuries received by a passenger, where it is shown that such rules were not enforced, but their observance left discretionary with the passenger.

3. The right of a railroad company to assign white and colored passengers to separate though not unequal accommodations, is recognized by the courts.

4. The company owes to every passenger the duty of protecting him from the violence and assaults of his fellow passengers or intruders, and will be held responsible for its own or its servants' neglect in the premises, when the same might have been foreseen and prevented by the exercise of proper care. The plaintiff in this case was entitled to have the jury instructed that taking the evidence to be true, the company is liable in damages for the injuries sustained.

Lynn vs. Lowe.—1. A judgment rendered against a party after his death is irregular, where there was service of process and appearance, but no suggestion of the death; and the same will be set aside, in a direct proceeding for that purpose, so that the representative may have an opportunity to resist a recovery.

2. The statute of limitation in such case begins to run from the date of the appointment of the administrator, and the plea of the statute must be set up in the answer.

3. A motion in the pending cause to vacate an unsatisfied judgment is the proper proceeding for the aggrieved party.

4. Writs of error are abolished, and section 296 of the Code in reference to appeals submitted.

5. The court does not pass upon the *bona fides* of the deed mentioned in the case.

(Mr. Justice Ruffin dissenting.)

McRae vs. R. R. Co.—1. Railroad companies can make reasonable regulations for the management of trains.

2. The purchaser of a ticket is bound to inform himself of such regulations, and must conform to the custom of the road in transporting passengers.

3. A regulation that persons purchasing tickets for an excursion shall travel upon the train provided for that special purpose, and not upon a regular train, is a reasonable regulation.

4. The managers of an excursion from Wilmington to Washington contracted with the defendant company for a train of cars at a certain sum, and after advertising the time, &c., sold card tickets at $6.50 for the round trip; after the departure of the train and when it had proceeded a few miles the defendant's conductor passed through the cars and took up the card-tickets, and in lieu thereof gave coupon-tickets in order that the connecting roads might hold vouchers to obtain their *pro rata* share of the excursion money, in setting with the defendant; *Held*, that this did not change the original contract with the managers.

The terms of the contract contained in the coupon-ticket did not confer the right upon the plaintiff excursionist to return upon a regular train, even at an earlier day than that advertised for the excursion, without paying the regular fare.

6. In a suit by the plaintiff against the company to recover damages for an assault by the conductor, who attempted to put him off a regular train unless the fare was paid, the plaintiff testifying among other things that he supposed he had the right to return on any train after the delivery of the coupon-ticket, but was compelled to pay additional fare for such privilege, *it was held* error in the court to charge the jury that they might consider the understanding and agreement of the parties in determing the character of such ticket—there being no evidence of any agreement between the plaintiff and defendant.

7. Brunhild vs. Freeman, 77 N. C. 128, to the effect that the construction of a contract depends upon what both parties *agreed*, not upon what either *thought*, approved.

Webb vs. Beaufort.—Whenever the authorities of a town shall be commanded to levy and collect taxes to pay a judgment rendered against it, they may appoint a special tax collector to collect the same. Act of 1876 77, chap. 257. But this power to appoint such a collector is additional, and does not abridge their right to require the collection to be made by the regular officer appointed for that purpose.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

N. C. FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—Fruit culture has not received the attention in North Carolina that its importance deserves. The greater portion of the State is well adapted to the cultivation and growth of a large variety of fruits, which would pay well. In this immediate section we know this to be true, and the apples of the mountain counties cannot be surpassed anywhere either in size or quality. Some citizens of this (Chatham) county have for years past been engaged in fruit culture, and there are probably as many fruit nurserymen here as in any other county of the State, but still we do not as a county give as much attention to fruit as we ought. The extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad will doubtless stimulate our nurserymen in the western part of the county, for they will then be in rapid communication with the Northern cities and be enabled to sell abroad all their fruit. For the past few years there have been efforts made by the more enterprising of the fruit-growers of the State to encourage and stimulate the cultivation of fruit. They organized a "Fruit Growers' Association," and last year held a fair at Greensboro' which was quite a success. The next fair will be held at Wilmington on the 22d and 23d of August.—*Chatham Record.*

SALE OF THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE.—From what appears to be authentic information, the control of the Richmond & Danville system has passed into new hands. The sale was effected July 27 in New York. The purchasing syndicate consists of Geo. I. Seney, Geo. F. Baker, E. D. Fahnestock, Calvin S. Brice, William P. Clyde and Gen. E. T. Thomas. This same syndicate is behind the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and is the most powerful organization that has ever yet taken hold of Southern roads. This party will control about 2,500 miles of the Richmond & Danville and 1,500 of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, making in all about 4,000 miles of road, whose gross earnings are from ten to twelve million dollars per annum. It extends from Washington *via* the Virginia Midland to Danville, Va., and from West Point, on the Chesapeake, to Richmond. It then continues *via* the Piedmont road, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta road to Atlanta, Georgia, and also *via* the Western North Carolina road.—*Charlotte Dem.*

WHAT THE WAR DID FOR A CAROLINIAN YOUNG LADY.—Says the New York correspondent of the Washington, D. C., *Capital:*

It is surprising how many educated and accomplished ladies there are actually engaged in business in New York City. While dining at the house of a friend the other evening, I was introduced to a vivacious young lady whose airy graces suggested the manners of a Parisian belle. She received considerable attention from the hostess, and it was with much astonishment I afterward learned that she was chief director of a down town type-writer office. "You may well be interested," remarked my friend, lighting a fresh cigarette. "She is a grand-daughter of Louis D. Henry, for many years a commissioner of Spanish affairs in Washington. Her father, Gen. D. K. MacRae, was once a candidate for the governorship of North Carolina, and during President Buchanan's administration was Consul-General in Paris. He also brought to this country the celebrated Ostend dispatches. With wealth and a cultivated, generous mind he determined to give his daughter a finished education, and accordingly tutors were provided her during his family residence in Italy and France."

The child was undoubtedly precocious, if not remarkable, for one day when she was visiting the Vatican Pope Pius was so attracted by her ways that he gave her his blessing and a pontifical smile. Notwithstanding the good will of the Holy Father, misfortunes came. Her family's entire estate was swept away, and two years ago she determined to start for herself. Coming to New York she rented a little office and began her metropolitan career with one little type-writer. It is a perilous task for an inexperienced woman to attempt to earn a living in a great city like New York, but success attended the industry of Miss MacRae. Lawyers, judges and other friends of her father showed their admiration for the pluck of the Southern girl by giving her assistance and reference, and work came in so rapidly that she soon had a dozen machines in a large, airy office, upholstered with Parisian fabrics, where to-day she does the largest type-writing business in the city, and has been appointed principal agent for the sale of machines. Judge Dillon told me the other day that her work gave satisfaction in his office, and he congratulated the ex-Consul General to Paris in having so practical and accomplished a daughter. Perhaps, after all, it is by industry that the Pope's blessing is to be secured.

COURTESY EXCESSIVELY STRETCHED.—The New York *Herald* is deluded by interviews with "well-known Virginia lawyers" into the belief that "the South, if properly approached, and asked in a courteous way to pay the Confederate debt," will undertake to do it. This is stretching the characteristic courtesy of Southern people rather far. Twenty years ago it might perhaps have been equal to the strain, but not to-day. The Southerner now-a-days draws a severe distinction between well-tempered appeals to his finer sentiments and those which request him to efface himself. The Virginia cavalier of the olden time when approached upon any matter of money had the habit, if we may trust traditions, of at once handing over his well-filled purse to be used as his friend's need or convenience suggested. He was not the man to stand on trifles. His courtesy carried him to the point of ignoring business principles and stubborn facts for the sake of the pleasure of being uniformly affable, polite, generous and self sacrificing to the point of extravagance. But he kept it up too long, as he now finds. The giving away of Virginia's vast empire in the Northwest Territory was extremely courteous, and so were many of the votes of her Congressmen who surrendered solid advantages in return for compliments and abstractions from the representatives of States a trifle more shrewd. But that sort of thing is done with. The Virginian of to-day reserves his courtesy for more reasonable occasions. He will not even consent that the holders of Confederate bonds shall get payment for them from the Confederacy's successor in possession, to whom her obligations went with her territory and assets. The idea that he will be soft-soaped into paying the Confederacy's debts "if properly approached" he cannot but welcome with a broad smile. —*Baltimore Sun.*

EDUCATION OF COLORED MINISTERS.—At a recent meeting, at Sewanee, Tenn., of the Convention of the Episcopal Church, consisting of bishops, ministers and laymen from thirteen Southern States, it was resolved, in the sense of a committee consisting of Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina; Bishop Gregg, of Texas; T. M. Dudley, assistant bishop of Kentucky; H. N. Thompson, assistant Bishop of Mississippi, and W. C. Williams, Pike Powers and R. H. Footman, of Ga., that the General Convention of the Church, which meets this fall, be memorialized to establish schools for the education of colored men who desire to enter the ministry of this Church, and that all colored ministers of this Church have equal rights and powers in all church councils.

The remains of Charles Lee, Attorney-General under Washington and Adams, will be removed from their present resting place in the churchyard of an old colonial church two miles from Warrenton, Va. They will be reinterred in the Warrenton Cemetery, a little to the southeast of the Confederate Monument.

The Augusta *Chronicle* notes that the money heretofore sent North to speculate in cotton futures has this year been invested in brick and mortar in that city, which is better both for Augusta and for the investors.

The total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt since the first outbreak of the disease to August 2 is 11,000; from cholera among the British troops in Egypt so far the deaths number eighty-four.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, ... AUGUST 9, 1883.

THE TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE

We have had occasion, at more or less length, recently, to express our views on the subject of federal taxation; and, as far as we were able, to point out what seemed to us the proper policy of the democratic party on this most important of the issues that divide, and are likely for some time to divide, the two great parties. The democratic party seeks economy in the public administration, and the entire cessation of the efforts at centralization of power at the federal capital and of the practice thereof which the republican party inaugurated under the plea of an urgent war necessity, and which it has continued, under one pretext or another, during 18 years of what should have been profound peace.

In our opinion, a protective tariff—that is to say, a tariff which has for its object anything but the raising of revenue—is unconstitutional, wrong in theory, pernicious in its effects, and a constant incentive to extravagance in those who are charged with the public legislation and administration. We also believe that the internal revenue, or the laying of any direct tax by the federal government, is a most potent force in the hands of the party in power for perpetuating not only the war-begotten federal tyranny over the States, but its own control and direction thereof.

We have thought a discussion of these matters necessary thus far in advance of the sitting of the national convention which shall form the party platform, because there seems to be much confusion of thought on the subject—occasioned by the successful efforts of our political enemies to frighten a portion of the democratic party into the belief that a retention of its traditional tariff declaration in its platform will entail defeat in the next great struggle, because alienating the great manufacturing and other industrial interests. And we have endeavored to show that both policy and honesty dictate a firm adherence to the traditional democratic *principle* of a tariff for revenue only, and the direction of our efforts at compromise, if we must have compromise, towards the method or process by which the federal drunkard shall be brought to his sober and constitutional state.

This brings us to an objection, which is urged by some of our democratic contemporaries, to the abolition of the excise revenues as creating a necessity for retaining the present high tariff rates in order to meet the government's needs. The answer to this objection seems to us most simple. It is that a reduction of the rates, which are largely prohibitive, will produce *more* revenue—unless the reduction be carried to too low a point. If the tariff rates are infinitely low—zero—there will be no revenue. If they are infinitely high—to the point of prohibition—there will likewise be no revenue. Between the two, the constitutional revenue limit lies. Let the democratic party declare that it will seek this with all its might and main, and let the "liberality" and the "breadth" of platform consist of a compromise on the length of time it will take to get there.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.—North Carolina has reason to be proud of the number of schools of high grade with which nearly all sections of the State are blessed—wherein, indeed, the "educational conquest" by patent methods, the need of guarding against which has lately been so justly and ably stated by our correspondents "North Carolinian" and "Teacher," is regarded with proper abhorrence.

Among those from whom we have more recently heard by catalogue or otherwise, are the following admirable institutions:

Professor Doub's Jonesboro High School, which opened with a large attendance on the 30th ult.

Professor Quackenbush's Laurinburgh High School, whose catalogue shows an attendance last year of 129—116 from this State, 12 from South Carolina and 1 from Georgia; and whose next session will begin on the 27th inst.

Horner's at Oxford, whose session began on the 23rd ult.; whose catalogue shows, last year, an attendance of 79 from a great number of counties in this State.

And Professor Jno. E. Kelly's Union Home School at Union Church, Moore county, the management of which and the good results manifestly secured the writer had occasion to witness in person on his visit there in May, and to commend in his account thereof in the OBSERVER. A private letter informs us that great improvements have since been made in the already excellent buildings and outfit; and the catalogue contains a number of letters from members of the faculty of the University commending the excellent preparation of its students sent there. Last year the total number in attendance was 76.

In this connection it may be added that the Fall session of Fayetteville Presbytery will be held at Union Church.

And, finally, our Cumberland and Harnett people will be glad to know that Little River Academy is excellently equipped for its high duties.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The Kentucky State election for a full State ticket and Legislature took place on Monday. The vote promises to be a light one. Proctor Knott, the democratic candidate, will of course be the governor, with a majority estimated at 40,000 or 50,000; and the legislature will be overwhelmingly democratic.

"First bales" of cotton are coming into the Alabama towns and selling at from 11¾ to 13 cents per pound.

Prince Bismarck's health requires his complete seclusion and repose. The health of Europe will likely soon suffer in consequence.

The Vermont National Bank of St. Alban's has suspended, and much local consternation prevails in consequence.

An outbreak among Spanish troops at Badajoz is reported; the troops and people fraternize and pronounce for the republic, the constitution of 1869, and Ruiz Zorilla for President.

The cholera continues without abatement in Egypt.

It is difficult to ascertain the present status of the telegraph strike—the Western Union maintaining that its business is now working smoothly and the strikers the contrary.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

In the OBSERVER of July 5th, we had occasion to write as follows in correction of Col. Sloan's forthcoming history of "North Carolina in the War" whose prospectus was given in these columns some weeks before:

Speaking of Reams's Station: an account of that battle is given in one of the advance publications from Col. Sloan's forthcoming history, in which it is stated that Heth's troops were four times repulsed. This is a mistake. There were but two infantry charges. The first was made, not by Heth, but by Scales's North Carolina and "Tige" Anderson's Georgia Brigades of Wilcox's Division—the latter temporarily supplying the place in Wilcox's Division of Thomas's Brigade, then stationed on the "North side." Lane's Brigade—also of Wilcox's—was held in reserve immediately behind Scales and Anderson, though not then called into action. This charge was quickly repulsed—and through no fault of Scales and his gallent men. The second charge was by MacRae, Cook and Lane, formed from right to left in the order of mention. And this charge was successful—Lane's troops, having to crawl through abattis and cut through *chevaux de frise*, suffering severely. MacRae and Cook, so far as the writer knows, were the only troops of Heth's Division engaged, and the charge referred to was the only one made by them.

This was copied—without abbreviation or other change, if we remember aright—by the Raleigh *News and Observer*. A correspondent of that journal, appearing not to comprehend the *gravamen* of the statement in the OBSERVER—which, as the reader will readily see, was to correct the assertion that Heth had been four times repulsed—wrote the subjoined letter, which by some chance failed to meet our eyes until reproduced in the Salisbury *Watchman* of more recent date, as follows:

[Correspondence of News and Observer.]

REIDSVILLE, N. C., July 9.

I notice in your issue of Saturday, the 7th, an editorial in which you copy from the Fayetteville OBSERVER that "the first charge at Reams' Station was made by Scales' North Carolina and "Tige" Anderson's Georgia brigades, of Wilcox's division, and that the charge was quickly repulsed though through no fault of Scales and his gallant men." Now, let's have history right. The first charge was made by the 13th North Carolina regiment, of Scales' brigade, which was thrown forward to drive in the Yankee picket line, who were pitted at the edge of a thick skirt of woods that bordered a broad, open field about one hundred yards from the Yankee breast works. This they did in gallant style, the Yankee pickets flying across the open field for their line of works and the Thirteenth in hot chase after them like so many fox hounds. Seeing them run from the works as they leaped over, in the heat of the moment they thought it the enemy leaving their works, and so called out to Col. Hyman, who had ordered them to "halt." "Colonel, we can take the works; they are leaving them! We can take the works." "Forward!" cried Hyman, and away to the works they went, Col. E. B. Withers and some of the cooler headed officers advising against it. But there was no restraining those men. Forward with the rebel yell and cry, "we can take the works," they went, till we were right at the works itself, and on the right of the line some of the men even climbed on the works and looked over, and then it was the word passed up the line (I shall never forget that hour) "the works are full of men." The farthest man from the line of works was not over ten feet off. Still not the head of a Yankee had showed. They were lying close down, waiting to decoy us in. I looked at Col. Hyman and heard him say "retreat." Then it was a run for life one hundred yards across a plain open field before we got to the woods to shelter us. As we ran the full line of Yankee works arose and fired at us. But they must have been scared. They fired too high. But one man was touched and he was only slightly hurt. Lieut. Roland Williams, of Company I, was hit on the heel. We got to the woods and fought them behind shelter till the main line made the charge.

Maj. Engelhard rode down to the "Thirteenth" and made them a short talk, complimenting them on having made "the most gallant charge of the war." I think his horse was either killed by a shell or he himself damaged in some way while he was sitting at the edge of those woods. Right here let me congratulate North Carolinians that a history of North Carolina in the war is in the hands of Col. John A. Sloan. No man fought more bravely or more faithfully all during that war than himself.

I believe it was the only instance in the war of a regiment climbing the enemy's breast works packed four deep, and looking over, and not a man surrendering, but all preferring to "run the gauntlet" across a broad open field to being made prisoners. The thirteenth was Pender's old regiment. It fought the Yankees with bayonets at Williamsburg, and one man of it now survives in this county who can show six bayonet wounds and one sabre cut that he got at Williamsburg. Scales' brigade made the last charge that evening at Reams' Station and took the works, losing and wounding many of its gallant men in the charge. Adjutant Cal. Grier, now of Charlotte, was shot through and through.

The editor of the OBSERVER who was a witness of as much of the infantry operations at Reams's Station on the 25th of August, 1864, as it was possible for one man to see, and was a participant in the chief portion of them, did not think it necessary to the truth of history to detail the driving in of the pickets, so gallantly done by Col. Hyman, any more than to give an account of what was really the last transaction connected with the battle, viz: the recovery, by a person with whom he is intimately acquainted, of the last piece of artillery captured, at about 9 o'clock at night, when the same was about to be carried off by the enemy. Regimental and company commanders ordinarily enjoy in battle but limited means of observation of movements beyond those immediately about them. Those whose duties call them to more extended observation and action are better able to comprehend such incidents as from the stand point of the historian of a battle are necessary to be related. Hence it is that when one describes a battle he does not include in his statement of the number of charges made the preliminary driving in of the enemy's pickets by a line of skirmishers. The writer was well aware of the action of the 13th Regiment, getting the details of its gallant picket charge from Col. Hyman immediately after, and while preparations for the first charge, by Scales and Anderson, were making. But he was not aware of the further statement of the *News and Observer's* Reidsville correspondent that "Scales made the last charge and took the works." General Scales himself, as gallant a soldier as ever drew sword, will doubtless be surprised at this statement; for, so far as we are aware, he has never contradicted or sought to qualify the statement of facts contained in the subjoined letters of General Lee, which were widely published at the time. The first of these letters, as the reader will see, was addressed to the Secretary of War, and covers the point of the number of charges; the second was addressed to Governor Vance, and covers the point as to what infantry was engaged in the last charge. It will be seen that General Lee's statements corroborate with precision those of the editor of the OBSERVER which the Reidsville correspondent took exception to; and they illustrate the advantage of describing a battle from the standpoint of a historian of the battle rather than of the chronicler of any one of its numberless details.

[From the Fayetteville Observer, Aug. 29, 1864.]

"HEADQ'RS A. N. V., Aug. 26.—*Hon. J. A. Seddon:* Gen. A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at Reams' Station yesterday evening, and at the second assault carried his entire line.

"Cooke's and McRae's North Carolina brigades under Maj. Gen. Heth, Lane's North Carolina brigade of Wilcox's division under Conner, and Pegram's Artillery, composed the assaulting column.

"One line of breastworks was carried with gallantry by the cavalry under Gen. Hampton, who contributed largely to our success.

"Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Ours was relatively small.

"Our profound gratitude is due the Giver of all victories, and our thanks to the brave men and gallant officers engaged. R. E. LEE, Gen'l."

[From the Fayetteville Observer, Sept. 5, 1864.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., 29th August, 1864.

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

* * * * * * *

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station on the 25th inst.

The brigades of Generals Cook, MacRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of Gen. Conner, advanced through thick abattis of felled trees under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's work with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commanders and the admiration of the army.

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry.

If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect, your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

Moral: When one wishes to "have history right," in the matter of operations of the army of Northern Virginia, he cannot do better than have recourse to the reports of its commander, who is accounted good authority.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The August Magazines, which came at their usual time of issue in last month, contain an abundance of good reading matter; and, in the Century, St. Nicholas and Harper's, a charming display of the fine engravings, for excellence in which department the American Magazine is getting to be proverbial here and abroad.

Among the admirable selections of the Electic may be named "The Pageant of Summer," by Richard Jefferies, a second White of Selborne; "The Old Virginia Gentleman," a picturesque sketch of a type fast passing away; a study of the relations of Western Europe with the extreme East, entitled "China and the Foreign Powers;" the Nihilist Prince Krapotkin's delineation of prison life, "The Fortress Prison of St. Petersburg;" "The Camorra:" Prof. John Stuart Blackie on "The Philosophy of the Beautiful;" "Two Aspects of Shakespeare's Art;" "The Folk Songs of Provence;" "General Chanzy," an interesting sketch of the greatest French general developed in the late Franco German war; an account of old English watering-place life, entitled "Bath and Tunbridge Wells a Century Ago;" poems by the Countess of Jersey and Swinburne; "The Little World," by Rudolph Lindau, "The Etiquette of Courts," "Cowardice," "Dress Reform Once More," "The Coronation at Moscow," "The Scramble for Wealth," &c.

The Century's frontispiece is an excellent picture of Alphonse Daudet, the French Novelist, whom Mr. Henry James, in an essay in this number, places at the head of living writers of fiction.

The first article, profusely illustrated, is "Bob White, the Game Bird of America," by Prof. Alfred Mayer of the Stevens Institute of Technology, whom the editor of the Century pronounces also a "scientific" sportsman, but who, Sheriff Hardie says, gives evidence in his writing that he "has not been there," being merely what literary people call a "book maker"—that is to say, one who constructs a book by use of scissors and paste-pot. The Professor, however, may doubtless be taken as authority on a portion of his subject, in which he sets at rest a point of dispute for many years between the North and the South as to the name of the bird. Our Northern friends, not content with our material subjugation, have endeavored to impress upon us their loose notions of theology; their demoralizing ideas on the subject of repudiation, constitutional construction and legislative lobbying; their idiomatic abominations of expression; their pernicious patent methods of teaching the art of teaching. Over-hasty to adopt the conqueror's ways, not a few of our people forgot the partridge of their youth and hunted only quail; abbreviated their expression of a sense of obligation into that bad copy of the French idiom in "Thanks;" and sought a swinish *abandon* at soup in a napkin tucked in the neck, (as one prepares a child for feeding-time)—practices, the last two, however, we rejoice to say, unknown among the best classes of our Northern preceptors. But, as we have had occasion before to remark, Time is righting an uncommonly large number of things just now, and the reaction covers a wide area—all the way, in fact, from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to "quails." So hear Professor Mayer on the latest subject which Time is tackling:

"Bob White may be found from southern Maine and Canada to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the high central plains, and he is known by various names. In the North and East, he is called Quail; in the South and West, he is Partridge; while everywhere, he is known as Bob White. Let us then call him as he calls himself, and we will not be berated for our ignorance of natural history. In fact, he is neither quail nor partridge; but, to our mind he seems more akin to the latter than to the former of his European cousins. The quail of Europe is a smaller and more dumpy bird than our little friend. His flesh is dark and loaded with fat. His plumage is dull and his aspect plebeian. He does not form into coveys, but flocks at the periods of his migrations, when he flies at night, and in the company of countless numbers, during the month of April crosses the Mediterranean to the European shores and islands, returning to Africa in the autumn. He is a polygamous, pugnacious, selfish little Arab, and lacks entirely that gallant bearing and affectionate nature which are marked characteristics of the American bird. A wretched husband, he abandons his wives and young to their fate at the waning of the honeymoon; and his selfish manners are inherited by his chicks, who 'are hardly full grown when they separate, or, if kept together, fight obstinately, and their quarrels are terminated only by their common destruction.' It belies both the appearance and character of Bob White to call him after such a mean-looking, disreputable bird as the European quail.

"The common European gray-partridge differs somewhat in form from our bird, which in this particular resembles more closely the red-legged partridge of Europe; but what is said of the habits of Bob White applies equally well to the European patridge. The latter weighs twice as much as Bob White, but he has not Bob's sturdy, rapid, and often long-continued flight. Like our bird, his flesh is white; he forms into coveys; is monogamous, and keeps with his wife and brood till the following spring. He is not migratory or nocturnal in his habits. His wings are similar in form to those of our bird, having the third quill-feather the longest, which is a characteristic of the partridges, and distinguishes them from the quails, which have the first quill-feather the longest."

Other articles are John Burroughs's "Carlyle;" the "Mission Indians in Southern California;" "The Bread Winners;" a charmingly illustrated description of Frederick Watts's recent exhibition of his paintings at the Grosvenor Gallery in London; and another one of Time's Revenges in Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon's reply to Mr. Oliver Johnson on the subject of "Did 'Abolition' Abolish?"

Harper's is filled, as usual, with an abundance of wares, not the least noteworthy, by any means, being the frontispiece—A Town Garden—a dry enough subject, one would say, but endowed with surprising attractiveness by the masterful and story-telling pencil of Mr. E. A. Abbey.

THE FRUIT FAIR AT WILMINGTON.—Elsewhere is printed information concerning the Fruit Fair to be held at Wilmington on the 22d and 23d of this month. The counties of middle North Carolina in which the project originated will, of course, be well represented. The Wilmington *Star* is informed that Messrs. Hall Brothers of Hickory promise the excellent representation which the enterprising people of Catawba well know how to make; and, coming nearer home, that the people of Sampson are taking great interest in the matter and will attend in large numbers. The Chatham *Record* may be depended on to keep its people alive to their duty and interest in this matter. Now, what say our Cumberland orchardists and vine dressers, and our friends of the pruning hook in Harnett, Moore, Bladen, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery and Columbus? There is no better fruit than is raised in the counties named, and those who are interested should take steps to let the world, which will soon be knocking at our doors, know the fact. How to let the world know, the experience of North Carolina at Atlanta may quickly teach. And that those who need to be taught may be set to learning, let Col. Walter Steele blow a blast as urgent as he can make it potent.

The Boston Exposition.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

BOSTON, MASS., July 28, 1883.

Boston has more points of historic interest, perhaps, thany any other city in America, and it is withal a most fascinating place. I would like to dwell at length upon many of its attractions, but that pleasant task must be deferred for a future letter. The subject which is now urging itself upon my mind with most force is the importance of filling up our country with hardy New Englanders. They are smart intellectually, are industrious, energetic and moral. We need them to build and operate factories. We need their money to develop our mineral resources and to manufacture our timber into valuable wares. We can get these people if we will only make the proper effort. Delesdernier remarked the other day, "Boston is the bee hive of New England and swarms every year." If our people will only have the North Carolina hive in such a shape as will attract the new colony they will go to it. We must have it in proper trim and the people must aid in the work. They must offer these people part of their lands; they must sell to them the water powers and let factories be erected. They must sell their timber at such prices as will enable the purchasers to utilize it to advantage. We may talk loud of our great resources, we may spend thousands of dollars annually on exhibits, but nothing satisfactory will result until our people are willing to sell part of their lands at reasonable prices.

I desire, and shall do all in my power to induce our land owners to visit Boston during the Exposition, which opens the 5th of September and closes the 3rd of November. They can learn much that will be a benefit to them.

North Carolina receives the place of honor in the Exposition building, and she should, because she will make the handsomest display of any State in the Union. Her Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. M. McGehee, has shown that the Board was wise in placing the arrangements in his hands. He has now material sufficient—more than sufficient—to fill the large space allotted to the State, which is seven thousand five hundred feet, on the main floor in the centre of the building, and which can be seen from every part of the galleries.

Governor Jarvis, Mr. McGehee and the gentlemen who urged and encouraged the exhibition of North Carolina's resources at the coming fair deserve the lasting gratitude of all North Carolinians.

I would like to see the Board of Agriculture establish an immigration agency in Boston, and place the exhibit permanently in charge of said agency. I am sure this would be practicable; and, as we desire capital and labor from New England, we must work for it in a practical way. Then, whenever our agents should make an assertion they would be prepared to bolster it up with all the proof.

JOHN T. PATRICK,
State Immigration Agent.

Letter from Robeson.

Ransom and Waddell at the Re-union of the Robeson and Cumberland Soldiers—The Coming Re-union of the "Scotch Tigers" on the 18th inst.—Progress on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway—The Crops.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C., Aug. 6, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The people of this section are jubilant over the bright prospect of the early completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway. Large quantities of cross-ties are being cut and delivered on the road-bed.

The re-union of the "Highland Boys" and the "Cumberland Plow Boys," (Companies G and F, 24th Regiment N. C. Troops), at Floral College last Saturday, was an enjoyable affair. The crowd was estimated at not less than three thousand persons. Gen. M. W. Ransom and Col. A. M. Waddell spoke nearly three hours in their usual forcible style, after which the crowd did ample justice to a sumptuous dinner.

The next annual re-union of the "Scotch Tigers" (Co. D, 51st Reg't N. C. Troops), will be at St. Paul's, on Saturday, the 18th inst. I understand that an attractive programme has been mapped out for the occasion. One or more prominent speakers are expected to be there.

The weather has been extremely hot and distressingly dry for some time past, and crops are badly damaged in this section. Even with the most favorable seasons from this time crops cannot be otherwise than very light. C. J. S.

The new turpentine factory on Surry street, between Church and Castle, commenced operations on Tuesday, says the Wilmington *Star*, and was running yesterday. It manufactures spirits of turpentine from the crude material by a new process.

A Fortnight in the City of Judges—Fish that know on which side their bread is buttered—The poetry and literature of the Old Testament.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

GREENSBORO, Aug. 4, 1883.

If Raleigh is the "City of Oaks," and Newberne the "City of Elms," Greensboro should be the "City of Judges," for it is the home at present of Judge Dick, Judge Settle, Judge Dillard and Judge Gilmer, all of whom reside here, where I have spent the last fortnight most delightfully as the guest of Mr. Wm. Bogart, who, having married one of our Newberne ladies, opens his house and his heart to all of his wife's Newberne friends.

He and I affiliated at once on the graded and public school question, and I was glad to hear from him that Greensboro intended next session to take a positive stand, and insist that while the lower grades should be free to all, the higher and ornamental branches should be charged for at a moderate rate, and, if possible, made self-sustaining from the tuition fees, and not dependent on taxation.

The city is growing rapidly, and has an opportunity now, before it gets too large, of securing a very handsome park, for just outside the limits is a beautiful piece of woodland, with a stream of water flowing through it, which might very easily and at but little expense, after the first outlay for purchase, be made to equal Central Park in New York, so far as natural beauty is concerned. The land is rolling, some of the hills being even steep; and the stream winding in and out, with here and there a cascade, has facilities for making fish-ponds where carp could be easily raised. When in Asheville I saw at the residence of Col. Deake, the editor of the Asheville *News*, an artificial fish-pond stocked with German carp, the pets of Mrs. Deake, who reared them, and calls them up several times a day to be fed: at the sound of her voice they come swimming up from all parts of the pond like chickens running to be fed. These fish are so prolific that it takes but few to stock a pond, and a public park could be made very attractive just here with two or three of these fish-ponds for the amusement of the children, who soon learn to feed the fish. The city fathers ought to take this park question into consideration before it is too late to secure a good site for it, as Greensboro appears to be growing very rapidly.

The U. S. Government has bought what is known as the old Caldwell corner, and will at once commence the building of a U. S. court house and other offices.

I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Dick, but missed Judge Settle, as when he and Mrs. Settle called I was wandering in that prospective park, which, by the way, lies just in front of Judge Dick's place, where a single glance suffices to show how beautiful care and culture might make these grounds. Mrs Dick showed me several of the paintings of the Rev. Mr. Vertel, beside many other pretty things she and her daughter have gathered in their beautiful rooms, among them some exquisite paintings on china, the work of one of the young ladies.

Judge Dick has been delivering a series of Sunday afternoon lectures to the Greensboro Law School on "Hebrew Poetry," which he has had printed in pamphlet form.

Taking the ground that Beranger, who said, "Let me write a nation's songs, and I care not who writes its laws," was by no means a visionary enthusiast, but a profound philosopher, who, by intuition, observation and experience, had learned some of the strong influences which mould a nation's life, he treats the Old Testament in these lectures more as a repository of the poetry and literature of the ancient Hebrews than as a divine inspiration, and examines it by a human standard of excellence, showing that, "viewed simply as a human composition, it possesses more profound wisdom for the guidance of human action, more instructive and interesting history, and more beautiful and sublime poetry, than all the books of ancient or modern history."

He considers the Pentateuch a "noble prose epic," and writes not as a critic, but as a poet might; does not enter into the vexed question of its authorship but regards it as the work of Moses, partly original and partly a compilation from older histories. The Book of Ruth he gives to Samuel, the last of the Judges of Israel; Esther he thinks was written after the exile by one who had none of the poetic spirit of his fore-fathers, as it does not contain a single rythmic line or poetic sentiment. The Book of Job he pronounces the most wonderful production in literature, a book without a parallel, "uninitated and inimitable." I cannot do justice to these lectures by any extracts, for they should be read as a whole to be properly appreciated. They are the comments of a poet on the grandest poetry of humanity, and are expressed in such fervid and beautiful language that I should not know where to begin or when to stop were I to try and pick out some of the gems which adorn them. He compares the Psalms to "a harp of numerous strings, differing in tone and touched by various fingers, and yet no discordant notes mingle with their combined and multitudinous melodies." In reading these lectures one cannot help feeling it must have been a grand thing to be a Jew in those days. M. B. C.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Aug. 2:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	7,010	4,100
Total receipts to date,	5,921,413	4,612,860
Exports for the week,	27,346	12,663
Total exports to date,	4,621,918	3,480,924
Stock at all U. S. ports,	298,083	180,408
Stock at all interior towns,	28,414	12,153
Stock at Liverpool,	927,000	701,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	34,000	26,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 838,813 bales; New Orleans, 1,664,897; Mobile, 311,238; Savannah, 810,706; Charleston, 566,080; Wilmington, 128,823; Norfolk, 795,529; Baltimore, 82,676; New York, 151,914; Boston, 19,923; Providence, 12,698; Philadelphia, 9,879; West Point, 218,193; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,452; Pensacola, 4,478; City Point, 4,490; Indianola, 1,607; total, 5,921,413.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,998,356 bales, of which 1,290,056 are American; against 1,580,156 and 744,457, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 3,357; receipts from the plantations 3,321; crop in sight 6,950,200.

The receipts of cotton at the port of Wilmington for the month of July, says the *Review*, foot up 143 bales, as against 220 bales for the same month last year, a decrease this July of 77 bales. The receipts of the crop year to date foot up 126,415 bales, as against 136,137 bales to same date last year, a decrease this year of 9,722 bales.

The Wilmington *Star* learns that a line of steamers between that city and Baltimore is soon to be put on.

The foreign exports from the port of Wilmington for the month of July are given as follows: Rosin and turpentine—18,633 barrels, valued at $30,990; spirits turpentine—283,047 gallons, valued at $95,914; lumber—363,000 feet, valued at $5,492; shingles—313,000, valued at $2,200; total on American vessels, $2,640; on foreign vessels, $131,956. Grand total, $134,596.

A remarkably rich gold mine has been developed near Bileville in Stanly county, where ore that assays $2,600 to the ton is now laying on the dumps.

The New Berne *Journal* reports the crops in Hyde county at least one-third short; and those in Greene exceedingly fine.

Lt. Lawrence D. Tyson has been commissioned a lieutenant in the 9th Infantry, at Fort Russell, Wyoming territory.

Scenery and Flora of Little River.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

It is in June. There is a yellowish haze in the air, tinting sky, earth and woods, pervading everything. A few fleecy clouds float in the upper atmosphere, somewhat tempering the fierce rays of the sun, as he declines towards the West. A profound silence broods over all. The leaves hang drooping in the dead, still air.

As I walk along the shaded pathway near the river, the only motion that I can see is the wavy flickering of the heat streamers, rising from earth and woods. It is too warm for a long walk, so, picking my way as I can through the dense laurel undergrowth I find perhaps a half mile above our tent a shaded and secluded retreat, a deep and secret recess on the margin of this wonderful river in the sand hills. Here upon this mossy bank I shall stop and enjoy an idle hour or two of this hot midsummer afternoon. There is beauty enough here, in all conscience, to charm the spell-bound eyes of any one who can enjoy the "pleasure in the pathless woods," feel "the rapture on the lonely shore" and find "society where none intrudes." All around a wealth of luxuriant vegetation covers the rich mouldy earth, shuts out the neighboring bleak sand hills with their scrubby growth, and almost arches overhead, so that, except for an hour or two at mid-day the strongest rays of the sun can scarcely penetrate here. It is a spot where one can see and woo wild nature in all her native loveliness—an Artemis who exhibits her beauty only in the deepest and most secret recesses of the woodlands, shy indeed, but with a warm, throbbing, sympathetic heart. Here one might well expect at any moment to see the sylvan deities of mythology come trooping by. Just below the bank upon which I recline, a little rivulet trickles down into the river, the moist fissures in the clay-banks through which it runs being densely clad with the fronds of various species of ferns. Immediately where it plunges into the river with a little cataract, a lovely group of Sabbatia, to my taste the most exquisite wild flower of the Southern river banks, with its wheel-shaped corolla of five or six snow-white petals, nod upon their slender graceful stems to the music of the rivulet.

Near by grow the carnivorous "Sundews" with their red, hairy, clammy leaves, to which are sticking the half-eaten, dead bodies of many poor little insects, betrayed by the delusive show of pretended honey, so temptingly arrayed before them, upon such dainty wave. Just above me a beautiful specimen of the Southern Cross Vine springs from the soil at the foot of a tall cypress, and climbs its bare trunk half way to the top, where as though unable to climb further, it looses its hold, and hangs drooping in graceful festoons, almost to the ground. Near to it a Cyrilla grows, beautiful with its clusters of small white flowers growing upon long racemes at the ends of its branches and filling the air with their delightful perfume. A half-dozen tall cypress trees cast their "gloomy silent cypress shades" around this mossy dell. Overhead between the arches of the trees a space of orange-tinted blue sky can be seen, flecked with clouds of fleecy snow sprinkled over with dust of gold. Just before me, through a rift in the dark green laurel shrubbery, lies the beautiful river not here, as elsewhere in its course, troubled, winding and tortuous, but calm, peaceful and wavily serpentine. Looking up under the trees that overhang it, I can see for a full half mile the glimmer of its slow moving current flashing here and there like molten fire as it reflects the slant rays of this mid summer afternoon's sun. As I lie upon the bank of this wild, weird, wonderful stream softly flowing through these sand hills surrounded by this "forest-primeval" untouched by man's desecrating hand, if, in imagination, I could replace the dunes of snow white sand which I know to be only a few hundred yards away, with lofty hills and overhanging mountains, I might easily imagine myself to have been transported by magic to the banks of the beautiful Swannanoa, the loveliest river of the "land of the sky." Though I doubt if any stream nearer than the torrid zone can excel this in variety, beauty and luxuriance of vegetation.

Looking up into the sky, where the summer sun is drifting, a golden island in an opaline sea, now slowly sinking and yet lingering "adown in the red West," and while the tall pines and cypresses are gradually putting on the rosy flush of sunset, it is hard to think that a time will soon come when all this bright hue of nature shall be changed, when this lovely sky shall be overcast and darkened by the dull, leaden clouds of the "sad November days," when this fair green foliage, smitten by cold frosts, shall rustling fall dead and withered to the ground. To me it now seems as though this ought to be a land such as that to which the storm tossed Ulysses and his weary companions sailed, when—

"In the afternoon they came unto a land,
In which it seemed always afternoon.
All round the coast the languid air did swoon,
Breathing like one that hath a weary dream.
A land where all things always seemed the same."

Arising, I go nearer the River, and stand upon its immediate brink, where I can watch the slow setting of the sun. As it declines the orange-golden tint of the neighboring clouds deepens and brightens, until, as it touches the horizon, the whole occident is lit up as by a sea of fire, and the earth and forest glow under the red reflected glare; as this gradually dies away a mantle of imperial purple is slowly drawn over the sky, and simultaneously a low wind begins to moan and sigh through the tops of the tall pines, over the departure of the king of day.

The gloom of night has already begun to shroud the earth when I return to our tent and my merry companions. But the "wailing of the forest," and the "murmuring pines," with their "voices sad and prophetic," have thrown over me a gloomy shadow that I cannot dispel.

DUNCAN ROSE.

THE FRUIT FAIR.—The North Carolina Fruit Growers' Association, which will hold its second annual fair in the city of Wilmington, Wednesday and Thursday, August 22d and 23d, has issued a programme and general directions. These are as follows:

The association will meet at the mayor's office on the 22, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Eminent speakers will address the society on each day. Gov. Jarvis, Gen. Scales and others have consented to deliver addresses.

The railroads have agreed to transport freight and visitors to the fair at the usual rates charged for other State fairs.

The association agrees to pay all freights for fruits on exhibition.

All articles for exhibition will be guarded carefully, and will not be used without consent of the owner. Canned goods will not be opened without the owners' consent.

There will be an auction at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 23d, when all the fruit may be sold on account of the exhibitor without expense to him.

Entries may be made by applying to Mayor Hall previous to the fair, or to the secretary on the grounds between 8 a. m. and 12 m. on the first day.

Exhibitors wanting special space should notify George W. Kidder, Wilmington, at once.

The premiums offered, which are open to the world without entrance fee, are highly attractive. For all varieties of fruits and grapes, for dried and canned fruits and pickled fruits they range from $10 and downwards, while for the best evaporator and the best exhibit of canning machinery prizes of $20 are offered. Premiums are also offered for cut flowers—cut roses, assorted grasses, and for the best bouquet.

The fair promises to be in every way a success. It cannot fail to be of benefit to the fruit growing interest of the State, and it affords an opportunity to visit a city renowned for its hospitality, the commercial metropolis of the State, and to know a people than whom no better breathe.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

The Normal School at Newton enrolled 480 persons in attendance—a larger attendance than at any of the Normals this year. Seven States and forty-eight counties were represented.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR
New Wholesale House.

Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, NOTIONS AND HATS AT WHOLESALE.

WILL be opened on or before the first of September next the entire premises, embracing the large and commodious stores, Nos. 28 and 30 Hay Street (and warehouse belonging to the same), for the purpose of conducting an exclusive wholesale business in

BOOTS AND SHOES, Dry Goods, Notions & Hats.

City and country merchants desirous of buying Goods at wholesale will find this establishment to be one of the most reliable in the State at which to make their purchases.

New York and Boston Terms Guaranteed.

Respectfully,
GEO. BRANDT,
28 and 30 South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C., adjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.
Aug. 9, 1883. 27tf

Trinity College.

THE SESSION OF 1883-84 OPENS THE 5th of September. Full corps of competent instructors. Location very healthy and pleasant; and the moral influences of the community the very best.

Charges moderate. For Catalogue send to Prof. W. H. Pegram, Trinity College, Randolph county, N. C.

Rev. M. L. WOOD, President.
Aug. 9, 1883. 27-3t

Little River Academy, N. C.

THIS Academy is now fully reorganized and prepared to furnish the advantages of a thorough education.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. R. L. Ryburn, just graduated from Davidson College, which stands in highest repute for thoroughness of scholarship and training for the special work of teaching. Mr. Ryburn is moreover highly recommended as a gentleman and a scholar, eminently qualified for the position.

Tuition $8, $12 and $16, with 50 cents contingent fee; Music with use of Piano $20. Board can be had in good families at $10. The next session commences the first Monday in September.

D. D. McBRYDE, Pres't Trus.
Aug. 9, 1883. 27-3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Garrett & Myrover is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. E. Garrett having become purchaser of the good will, business and accounts of the late firm, and assuming all liabilities of the same.

J. E. GARRETT.
G. G. MYROVER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1883.

THE undersigned bespeaks for Mr. J. E. Garrett a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed on the firm of Garrett & Myrover. Mr. Garrett is master of the art of printing, and parties in need of work in his line may rest assured that he will do them full justice.

Respectfully, G. G. MYROVER.
Aug. 9, 1883. 9-6m

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Goods Always New and The Best.

STOCK KEPT UP WITH FRESH SUPPLIES CONSTANTLY RECEIVING.

CHOICE GROCERIES—Patapsco Superlative Flour, Creamery Flour, Bacon—Sides and Hams, Canned Goods in great variety, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Lee and Perrin's Sauces, American and Piccadilly Sauces.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—We challenge competition in our choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c. We *know* we have the best cigar in the city.

HARDWARE—"H. H. H." is too well known for an enumeration of articles in this department. Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Nails, Castings, Rope, Trace Chains, &c., &c., of all a full line.

FANCY GOODS—Plain and Mixed Candies, Best Confectioneries, Jellies, Preserves, Olives, Cakes, Crackers, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Aug. 9, 1883. 27tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned, in behalf of the LaFayette Light Infantry, desires to return the thanks of the command to the ladies for their praiseworthy efforts for the success of the festival of the 1st inst., and to the public generally for its generous patronage.

W. S. COOK, Commandant.
Aug. 9, 1883. 1t

"ON A MEXICAN MUSTANG."

THE above is the suggestive title of a new book written by Alex. E. Sweet and J. Armoy Knox, the humorous Editors of the famous TEXAS SIFTINGS, now the most widely quoted journal in the United States. The book is a large 700 page volume, illustrated with nearly 300 original illustrations. This book is not a collection of witticisms without connection, but is a continuous narrative descriptive of the peculiarities, characteristics and atrocities of some of the quaintest people in some of the queerest corners in the United States. Although brimming over with humor and sparkling with wit, it is more than a volume of wit and humor. It contains a vast quantity of valuable information regarding Texas and Mexico, their resources and industries, the manners, customs and habits of their people, etc.

The publishers, Thayer, Merriam & Co., 608 Arch street, Philadelphia, may well be proud of the handsome manner in which they have turned out the book. It will be sold only by subscription. The publishers want agents in every township in the country, to whom they are prepared to offer liberal inducements. They will send circulars, instructions and sample pages free on application by letter, or complete outfit for canvassers for $1. As all the world has laughed at the humorous writings of the Editors of TEXAS SIFTINGS, almost every one who can read will want a copy of their book. It will, therefore, be a bonanza to agents, who will make money rapidly by selling it.

Aug. 9, 1883. 1t

Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for Whites.

THE next session of this School will open the first Monday in September.

Tuition for pupils non-resident of this school district will be as follows:

1st Grade, one child, $30; two children, $50.
2d and 3d Grade, one child $25; two children, $40.
4th and 5th Grade, one child, $20; two children, $35.00.
6th and 7th Grade, one child, $15.
8th and 9th Grade, one child, $12.50.

At a meeting of the Trustees of said School it was unanimously

Resolved, That no pupil outside the district be received into the school for less time than ten weeks or one quarter. In all cases tuition payable in advance, or by secured note.

CHAS. HAIGH, Ch'n Board of Trustees.
B. E. SEDBERRY, N. H. COHEN, D. McMILLAN, } Ex. Com.
July 19, 1883. 24-tt

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 36 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. COOK—A Card.
"ON A MEXICAN MUSTANG."
THOS. H. SUTTON—Take Notice
FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.
A. S. HUSKE—Choice Groceries, &c.
REV. M. L. WOOD—Trinity College.
GARRETT & MYROVER—Dissolution.
MCNEILL & CO—Organs, Pianos, &c.
GEO. BRANDT—New Wholesale House.
D. D. MCBRYDE—Little River Academy.

ABOUT TOWN.

DELAY.—We are requested to state that in consequence of the absence of the Editor the next number of the *Gleaner* will not be issued until next week.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?—Master Willie Davis of St. Paul's, Robeson county, reports a cucumber 13 inches long, 12 inches in circumference and weighing 3 lbs.

RETURNED.—Rev. T. W. Ebeltoft, has returned home after his visit to Shelby, which we hope has been full of enjoyment to him. He requests a full attendance of the membership of the church on Sunday morning next.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Last week the Sunday School Association of Evans' Chapel (colored) celebrated its anniversary by interesting exercises of music, recitations, etc., by the pupils, an address by Geo. Williams, a teacher of the colored Normal School, and a picnic at the Fair Grounds. There was a very long and imposing procession, and the best order and decorum were preserved throughout.

GOOD WORK.—The railroad extension to the river wharf will be finished in the next six or eight days, and it is certainly a fine little piece of engineering. Whatever may be the moral obliquities of the convicts, they are surely good laborers, do their work well, and do a great deal of it in a given length of time. When this extra job, as we may call it, is completed, we understand that the convicts will be shifted over to the southern branch of the road, and the track-laying towards Shoe Heel will go on as rapidly as possible.

DO NOT LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY.—The construction of the new school building on Haymount is rapidly progressing, and we respectfully urge upon the citizens of Fayetteville the importance of completing the edifice according to the original plan, while the work is in hand and a warm interest is felt in the institution. Every effort should be made to accomplish this *now*, or it may be delayed for years, if ever done. The contractors, Messrs. Campbell Bros., are to put up only the main body of the house, with a southern wing; but the architectural design contemplates a northern wing also, which would give a handsome structure with eight rooms and an imposing front.

THE FARMERS OF SAMPSON.—Last week we had occasion to speak of the annual dinner of the farmers of Harnett county, which takes place at Kivett's Mills to day; and to-morrow the good citizens of Sampson will assemble in crowds for the enjoyment of a similar occasion, and will be entertained by an address from Mr. D. H. McLean of Harnett.

These yearly gatherings are both pleasant and profitable. They afford a pleasing opportunity for an exercise of the generous hospitality of our farmers and for an interchange of thought and feeling, cementing friendships and bringing the people more nearly together.

RAILROAD NOTES.—A new locomotive—the largest and most powerful we have ever had on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway—was received here on Tuesday, and Captain Clark, the efficient superintendent of the car shops, is as proud of this latest addition to his family as a mother of her first-born. No. 7 is quite a leviathan among the most of its companions—having a 16 inch cylinder, drivers 6 feet 2½ inches in diametre, and weighing 35 tons. Its mate will arrive next week. The two others soon to follow will be still larger—having cylinders 18 inches in diametre.

An additional cargo of iron arrived at Wilmington a day or two since, and was carried to the Gulf for that end of the line.

The railroad company now have the iron, the means and the force to push ahead both ways, if the timber, cross-ties and other material can be furnished with promptness. The contractors are doing all they can, but they find it very difficult to secure labor. Col. Morrison hopes, however, to have the timber for the trestle across Mims's pond delivered to him this week.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DRAYMEN.—On Monday afternoon the association of the draymen of Fayetteville held their annual parade and celebration. A heavy shower early in the afternoon had cooled the air and hardened the earth, and it was very pleasant when the procession filed through the principal streets, with banners, mottoes, horses decked with flags, &c., under the command of the marshals, Messrs. J. W. Atkinson, T. H. Maultsby, John Buckingham, A. E. Faircloth and William Williams.

Arrived at the Fair Grounds, whither a large number of invited guests had repaired, the crowd grouped themselves about to enjoy the evening's entertainment. In a few moments Mr. J. W. Atkinson ascended the stand, and, expressing his regret at the absence on account of sickness of Mr. Troy, one of the orators of the occasion, in a few well-chosen words of much feeling welcomed the guests to the hospitality of the association, and introduced Capt. W. F. Campbell, who held the unflagging attention and won the applause of the audience by his very handsome address. Hons. W. J. Green and Geo. M. Rose, Capt. E. J. Hale and Mr. A. H. Slocomb were then successively called upon and responded in appropriate terms, after which all were invited to partake of the refreshments, offered in profusion on all sides. The occasion was heartily enjoyed by every one, and the draymen of Fayetteville are to be congratulated upon its entire success.

But, apart from its festive features, this celebration had a deeper significance. The procession, which was a third of a mile long, was a demonstration of the numbers and strength of an important industrial class in the community, and afforded a gratifying indication of the extent of the business of the town. May this sturdy guild increase and flourish as the years go by!

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The board of county commissioners met on Monday last—present: Thos. G. Hall, chairman; W. C. McDuffie, W. J. Kelly, N. R. Blue, A. A. McCaskill. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, when the board adjourned to meet the justices in joint session, after which they re-assembled for business.

On motion of A. A. McCaskill, it was ordered that $35,000 in 7 per cent. coupon bonds be issued, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly, ratified March 7th, 1883. N. R. Blue and W. J. Kelly desired to have their votes recorded against the issuance of these bonds. On motion, the board adjourned until next morning.

Tuesday, August 7th.

The board met—all the members present. On motion, Wm. Faircloth was appointed constable for Cedar Creek township, and offered his bond in the sum of $500, which was accepted. The petition of L. R. Jackson for aid was laid on the table. Martha Calhoun, — Harris, Ben Pew, Mary McLeod and Elizabeth and Kitty Justice were discontinued from the pauper list. Solomon Carver was sent to the poor-house. Jas. Overton, Betsy Baty and Moses Raiford, paupers, were allowed $1.50 per month each. The petitions of Chas. Andrews, Nellie Jones and Bridget Campbell were laid on the table. The action of the superintendent, in discharging Matilda Smith from the poor-house, was sustained.

The supervisor of bridges was notified to examine the bridge over Big Mingo on the Smith and Bass ferry road, and report at the next meeting of the board.

Jno. R. Myrover was appointed on the committee to audit the accounts of the sheriff of the county. Capt. D. G. McDuffie accepted the position of county supervisor of bridges. Sundry bills were passed, and, on motion, the board adjourned to 13th inst., to hear applications for changes in valuation of property.

JOINT BOARD OF MAGISTRATES AND COMMISSIONERS.—The magistrates and commissioners of Cumberland county met in joint session at the court-house on Monday, 6th inst., D. Shaw presiding and D. B. Gillis clerk. The roll was called of the justices of the county, and a majority found to be present, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved with some corrections.

The committee to whom was entrusted the duty of conferring with the officers of the Clarendon Bridge Company with regard to their proposition to sell the bridge to the county for $35,000, after stating that under the resolution they did not feel that they had authority to do more than examine into the condition and present value of the bridge, in order that an approximate determination of its value might be arrived at, submitted the following report:

Your committee applied to the Bridge Company for information as to the cost of their bridge, which request was readily and courteously granted. An itemized abstract of the cost was rendered, and the books of the company were placed in the hands of the committee for investigation. The company states that the bridge cost amounts to $46,500; this includes many items not of legitimate construction costs under other managements. The committee upon inquiry find that the cost of the material and labor at the time of the building of the Clarendon Bridge (1866) was greatly in excess of the value of similar material and labor at the present time. They estimate the cost as follows:

Site and mason work, including all material and labor,	$15,000.
Superstructure, material and labor,	22,000.
Total cost,	$37,000.
Deterioration in value on account of wear and time's effects,	7,000.
Present value of bridge,	$30,000.

[Signed]

THOMAS G. HALL,
NEILL R. BLUE,
WM. ALDERMAN,
WM. J. MCPHAIL,
W. C. MCDUFFIE, } Com.

The following important resolution was adopted:

Resolved, 1. That this joint board accept the proposition of the Clarendon Bridge Company to take $35,000 for its bridge, franchises and right of way.

2. That in order to comply with the act authorizing a free bridge, it is the sense of this board that the Commissioners of Cumberland County shall forthwith issue coupon bonds in the sum of $35,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

3. That the joint board of justices and commissioners do to day, according to the terms of said act, levy a tax to pay the coupons of said bonds for the year 1884, and $1,000 for a sinking fund.

4. That this joint board, before adjournment, select by ballot three commissioners for the sinking fund as required by said act.

The following sinking fund commissioners were elected: N. W. Ray, A. B. Williams, A. A. McKethan, Jr.

The board proceeded to levy the tax as follows: for current expenses, 29 16th cents on $100 of property; for old debt, 58½; for general purposes, 37½ cents—total, $1.25 on $100 of property; $2.00 on the poll; and, for free bridge, 5 cents on $100 of property and 15 cents on each poll.

On motion of W. S. Cook, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the board of County Commissioners are hereby requested to put in operation the suggestions made by the Finance Committee in its report of Aug. 1st, 1881, and adopted by the justices and commissioners in joint session, at their meeting in August, 1881.

D. Shaw, Esq., was elected chairman, and W. S. Cook, Esq., clerk, of the board for the coming year.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—James Blackburn; J. Brackstan; Sarah Britt.
C—Denes M. Carver (col.); A. J. Carrel; Hattie Charles.
D—Claud Davis; J. B. Dixon & Bro.
E—Mrs. E. Evans; Master W. S. Evans; Peter Evans.
F—W. T. Faison.
G—Miss E. Gilmore; J. C. Gainey.
H—Mrs. M. M. Harris.
K—Miss May O. King; Miss Martha Kelly.
M—Mrs. Maud Maxwell; Thos. Melvin; Miss E. Munroe; Lena McLean.
Jorden Starley.
W—G. L. Williams; J. W. Walker.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—The number of business failures throughout the United States and Canada as reported during the week to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency number 182, against 190 for the previous week. The distribution was as follows: The New England States had 33, Middle States 33, Southern States 30, Western States 40, Pacific States and Territories 11, Canada and the Provinces 25, New York city 10.

The valuation of real estate in Robeson, says the *Robesonian*, for 1882 was $1,414,750.50; in 1883, $2,283,018.83; an increase of $868,268.33. There is an increase in the number of polls this year of 105. Taxes will be considerably less this year on account of the increase in valuation, and will probaby be about 53 cents on land and $1.60 on the poll.

THE BOSTON EXHIBIT.—Dropping into the office of the Commissioners of Agriculture yesterday, we asked Mr. P. M. Wilson the question, "Will any delegates be appointed from North Carolina to the Boston Exposition?" To this he replied: "I do not think there is any law authorizing any such appointment. The Board of Agriculture, when last in session here, while it declined to appoint any persons specifically as delegates, requested as many of the citizens of the State as possible to attend and see the grand display that North Carolina will make." "How about rates of fare to the exposition?" queried the reporter. To which Mr. Wilson said: "The Commissioner has corresponded with the officers of the exposition and the various railway lines in the endeavor to arrange for a cheap excursion ticket, to be good during the continuance of the exhibit, for the benefit of such of our people as may desire to attend. A very low rate of fare will be secured."—*Ral. News and Observer.*

DIED.

MCDONALD—In this town on the 1st inst., ANNA DAILY, infant daughter of W. J. McDonald, Jr., aged 1 year and 9 days.

HOLLINGSWORTH—In this town, on the 4th inst., after a brief illness, WILLIAM THOMPSON, son of Jonathan and Mary E. Hollingsworth, aged 6 years and 27 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Lucky Man—Raleigh Again Gets a Big Prize.

In the Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, June 12th one-tenth of the grand prize of $150,000 was won by a Raleigh man. Mr. Gustave Rosenthal, who deserves every smile fortune may give. He sent through the express, and received the drafts on New York for the $15,000. The transaction was a prompt one. Mr. R. has long been recognized as one of the brightest of our business men. He was born in Germany and came to this State in 1859. In the spring of 1861 he came to Raleigh; has twice been a member of the board of aldermen, being chairman of the most important committee. He has for years been Secretary of the Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company.—*Ral. (N. C.) News and Observer, June 24.*

THE BATTLE BEGINS IN THE EARLIEST dawn of the child's existence. If it is delicate, worms fasten upon its vitals, and as years pass they increase, and if not destroyed will kill. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and save the life of the child.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	9@10	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@16	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½@13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
Ox foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@00	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	33@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 7—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 36 cents per gallon, but later a reaction took place and 300 casks changed hands at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.17½ for Strained and firm at $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

R. B. LUTTERLOH } Before
vs. } D. G. MacRae, J. P.,
J. M. MCGOWAN. } Fayetteville, N. C.

To R. B. Lutterloh, Plaintiff.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 3d day of September next a motion will be made before the above Court to set aside the Judgment in your favor heretofore granted and rehear the cause upon the ground—

1st. For want of service of the summons.
2d. For that the Judgment was rendered in the absence of the defendant.
3d. For that he has a valid defence.
4th. That the Court had no jurisdiction to render the Judgment.

When and where you may attend if you see proper.

THOS. H. SUTTON,
Att'y for J. M. McGowan.

Aug. 9, 1883. 27-4t

Residence for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms the lot on Russell Street, adjoining J. W. Atkinson and H. G. Hall, whereon I. B. Davis now resides.

The dwelling contains (10) ten rooms all in good repair, with good double kitchen, stable and suitable and convenient outhouses, all good as new. On the lot is a well which affords an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

This valuable property is in a good, quiet neighborhood and convenient to the Railroad for wood purposes.

For terms apply to WM. A. GUTHRIE,
Att'y for Mrs. I. B. Davis.

July 20, 1883. 25tf

49 and 51 PERSON STREET.

Headquarters!

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Wholesale & Retail Provision Dealer and Grocer.

RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF
AND HORSFORD BREAD
PREPARATION AT
FACTORY PRICES.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

Laurinburgh High School,

FOR BOYS.

W. G. QUAKENBUSH, (Bingham School and University of Virginia), Principal.
T. E. CRENSHAW, (Randolph Macon); ROGER MARTIN, (Hampden Sydney), Assistants.

TUITION AND BOARD, (20 weeks), $76.00.
The ninth session will begin Monday, August 27th.

July 26, 1883. 25- t

Fresh Turnip and Cabbage Seeds.

A FRESH supply of BUIST'S TURNIP and CABBAGE SEEDS just received and for sale at our Drug Store.

JAS. N. SMITH & CO.

Fayetteville July 26, 1883. 25-2t

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted.

I. B. DAVIS.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. MCNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS
AND
Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24 6m

Landreth's New Crop TURNIP SEEDS,

just recived by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

July 12, 1883. 23tf

WANTED,

A YOUNG LADY of good address, to take charge of a stock of

Fancy Goods,

as chief sales-Lady—one that can command trade. For particulars address

"FANCY GOODS,"
Observer Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 2, 1883. 26-2t

UNION HOME SCHOOL.

FOR BOTH SEXES. NON-SECTARIAN, Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for business pursuits.

Ample and efficient teaching force in each department. Special advantages for Penmanship, Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

Fall Term of 1883 open 1st Monday in August. Catalogue with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal.

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M.,
Union Church, N. C.

The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows: "The students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."

July 26, 1883. 25-1f

HAVING

THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of

Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,

I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.

Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 24.1883. 16tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 24, 1883 16-1y

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

NOTICE.

JIM HOOPER, a negro boy who was bound to me, ran away on or about the 4th of July; and all persons are hereby warned against employing, trading with or in any manner harboring him. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in jail where I can reach him.

JAMES MCNATT,
Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

Fruit Jars,

By the Case or Retail.

KEROSENE STOVES, with wicks to suit. Drive-Well Pumps and Pipes. Steam Fittings, at

TILLINGHAST'S.

July 19, 1883. 24-4t



We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.



Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, SCHOMACKER, HALLET & CUMSTON UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.



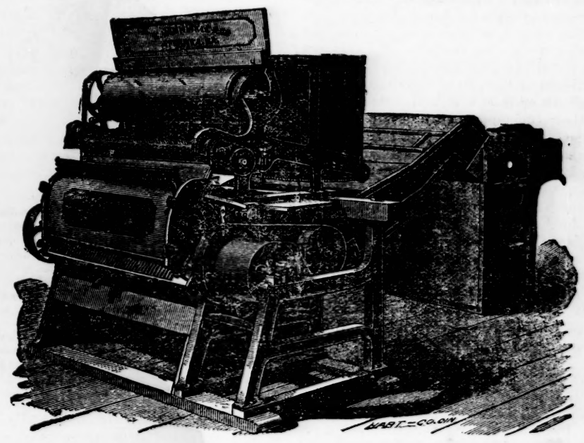
PALACE, ESTEY, BURDETT, CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.
Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.
☞ Send for catalogue and prices.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.
Judges—R. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.
H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*
Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.
For sale by

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 28, 1883. 21-3m

CLOSING OUT SALE!

FINE HATS AND BONNETS

AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

The handsomest line of Ladies' NECKWEAR in the city, and the greatest variety at the lowest prices.
HOSIERY, VEILS, CORSETS, GLOVES, &c.
Call and get Bargains for *CASH! CASH!*

Mrs. DYE.
NO. 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf

Turnip Seeds.

Received to-day from

David Landreth & Sons,

largest and oldest seed growers in the United States,

Early Flat Dutch, Early Flat Dutch Purple Top, Pomeranian White Globe, Yellow Aberdeen, Seven Top, Bloomsdale Swede or Improved Yellow Ruta Baga, &c.

H. R. HORNE.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1883. 23tf

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners will meet at the Court House on the second Monday in August and revise lists and valuation reported to them, and will hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property.

H. C. FISHER, Clerk.

July 17, 1883. 24-4t

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 55th Session of this flourishing Institution will begin on the 22d of August, 1883.
Home Comforts. Good Fare. Thorough Instruction.
Special care of health, manners and morals.
CHARGES MODERATE. For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres't.

July 5, 1883 22-2mpd

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793,)

is **PRE-EMINENT** among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in **Age**, in **Numbers**, in **Area of Patronage** and in equipment for **Physical Culture.**

The 179th Session will begin August 1st, 1883.

MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Sup't,
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

July 5, 1883. 22-6tpd

Save Time! Save Money!

BY BUYING THE

CLARKE SEED COTTON CLEANER!

A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-3m

Machinery House.

WE have opened and will keep a full stock of MACHINERY, consisting of Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses, Cane Mills, Evaporators, &c. We also have on hand a few second-hand newly repaired Engines which we offer at great bargains. All goods guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.

July 5, 1883 22 3m

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.



OUR Mr. Warren Prior has returned from his northwestern trip, and we are now prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24tf

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

June 28, 1883. 21tf

Jonesboro High School,

JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this school will begin July 30th, 1883.
For circulars or information apply to
PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB,
Principal.

June 28, 1883. 21-2mpd

TURNIP SEED.

Buist New Crop, 1883.

SEDBERRY has just received the largest lot of the above popular seed ever brought to this market. He has seventeen different varieties to select from.

Remember his seed motto: NEW and FRESH or NONE.

July 5, 1883. 22tf

WILL-MAKING.—In Scotland, more laxity is permitted in reference to wills than in England since 1838. In the former country almost any kind of written document purporting to dispose of the testator's property and sufficient to show his intention, is regarded as a good will. It is not necessary that ink be used; and a legacy by word of mouth is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. sterling. If the will is holograph—that is, written entirely by the grantor's own hand—no witnesses are required. If it is not holograph, then two witnesses are necessary, with a regular testing clause, or with the designations of the witnesses written after their signatures. They need not sign their names in the presence of the grantor, but he must either sign or acknowledge his signature in their presence. In England, every will must be attested by two witnesses, no matter who wrote it, and after either seeing the testator sign or hearing him acknowledge his signature, they ought to sign in his presence. A gift or legacy to a person witnessing a will is void, but it does not affect the validity of the will. The same holds good in Scotland, except in the case of very small legacies, which are not void. In England a creditor may be a witness, while in the sister country the opposite is the case. All English wills must be in writing. Soldiers and sailors, however, when on service may make nuncupative wills—that is, by word of mouth. If a will is written on more pages than one, each page should be signed, the witnesses signing only on the last. In England, if the grantor cannot sign, he may make his mark or an X, or he may ask some one to sign for him. In Scotland, only a notary or the clergyman of the parish can sign for another. All erasures and interlineations should be carefully mentioned at the end of the deed, and all marginal additions signed. Such, then, are the principal formalities to be observed in the execution of a will. In the old Roman law, if a father wished to disinherit a child, he was required to insert a special clause to that effect, or such child could get the will rendered void, on the ground that he had been forgotten. Blackstone, in his "Commentaries," conjectures that this gave rise to the custom in England of leaving to a disinherited child the sum of 1s., to show that he had been remembered. From this custom springs the well-known phrase, "I'll cut you off with a shilling." —*Chambers's Journal.*

ANCIENT HISTORY.—My son, the Star Route trials came within a very few votes of being tried in the State of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia was clamorous to have both the Star Route and the Guiteau trial held in that city of brotherly love. So was Lancaster, Penn., and Wilmington, Del. In 1779, on the 22d of September, the House of Representatives passed a bill authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to select the most eligible situation on the banks of the Susquehanna river, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the permanent seat of government of the United States. The vote was thirty-one yeas, seventeen nays. On the same day the bill was sent to the Senate, which body, by a vote of eleven to seven struck out the "convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna." Then a motion to insert "the river Potomac" was lost; another amendment, inserting "the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania," was a tie, nine to nine, and Vice-President Adams cast his vote for Pennsylvania—and thus amended the bill went back to the House, where, after a little debate, the Senate amendment was concurred in and one amendment added by Madison, providing that the operation of the laws of Pennsylvania in the district ceded should not be affected until otherwise provided by law. When the bill went back to the Senate for its concurrence in this amendment the influence of Washington and Jefferson, who favored the Potomac site, was sufficient to have the whole subject laid over to the next session of Congress, and Pennsylvania was left. But then, Pennsylvania bears no grudge against Madison for his fatal resolution, because she doesn't need the capital. She has all the oil wells in the world, and there isn't room in one State for Bradford and Washington. —*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE TREATY BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.—The protocol of the treaty between Chili and Peru, which is now being carried into effect, provides for the unconditional surrender to Chili, in perpetuity, of the department of Tarapaca as far north as the Quebrada of Camarones. The territory of Tacua and Arica is to be under the government of Chili for ten years, at the end of which time a plebiscite is to be called and a vote taken to decide whether the territory shall remain with Chili or Peru, the country remaining in possession to pay the other $10,000,000 in silver Chilian dollars, or the equivalent in Peruvian soles. Chili binds itself to comply with the contract and decrees of February 9, 1882, respecting the guano, which provide that 1,000,000 tons of guano shall be sold and the net price divided equally between Chili and the creditors of Peru, the former agreeing to pay the creditors 50 per cent. of the net proceeds until the debt is extinguished or the deposits exhausted; it being stipulated, however, that guano deposits which may hereafter be discovered or worked in the annexed territories will belong exclusively to Chili. The North Lobos Islands will continue to be managed by Chili until the 1,000,000 tons of guano which have been sold shall have been delivered. They will then be returned to Peru. "The 50 per cent. of the net proceeds of the guano from Lobos Islands to which Chili is entitled under the decree of February 9 is ceded by her to Peru, and payment thereof will be commenced directly the present treaty shall have been ratified. The questions referring to the future commercial relations between the two countries and the indemnities due the Chilians for losses through the war are matters for subsequent discussion and arrangement."—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR JULY.—The public debt statement shows a decrease in the public debt during July of $7,900,520; cash in treasury $351,536,345; gold certificates $8,345,204; silver certificates $89,271,411; certificates of deposit outstanding $1,291,000; refunding certificates $377,700; legal tenders outstanding 346,739,926; fractional currency outstanding $6,999,241.

Rose & Leak

HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:

BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY.
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;

And many other articles.
Call in and examine.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
June 14, 1883. 19tf

WHEELER & WILSON



New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

Cumberland Co.—In the Superior Court.
Neill McDugald and W. J. McPhail, Executors of Grizilla A. Murphy.
Against
Dan'l J. McKethan and others.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Dan'l J. McKethan, Rob't C. McKethan, John Cogdill and wife Mary Jane Cogdill, John M. Coffield, John R. McKethan, Frank Loftin and wife Martha Loftin, Walter N. McKethan, James C. McKethan, Mary A. McKethan, Nute Fulbright and wife Susan S. Fulbright, John S. McKethan, A. J. McKethan, Jackson Davis and wife Flora A. Davis, Patrick J. P. Monroe and wife Mary C. Monroe, John A. Monroe and wife Amanda Monroe, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer or demur to the complaint, a copy of which is on file in this office; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 2d day of July, 1883.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

The above is a special proceeding for a final account and settlement of the estate of the late Grizilla A Murphy, in the hands of her said executors.
July 5, 1883 22-6t

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

S SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m



"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"
Corn-Mills and Millstones,
ALL SIZES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
FOR TABLE MEAL!
Samples of Meal Sent on Application.
NORTH CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
(Please Mention this Paper.)



Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

1832. 1883.
THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of
Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE
upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Bahrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Undertakers in al its branches,



WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new
HEARSE,
purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.

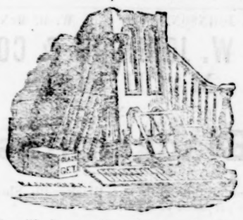


OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 42-1y

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the
Furniture Business in all its Branches,
at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.



He will also continue the manufacture of
Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,
at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.
Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 5 cents per pound given on all grades.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
May 24, 1883, 16tf

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **August 14, 1883—159th Monthly Drawing.**

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000	
1	do	25,000	25,000
1	do	10,000	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Address P. O. Money Orders or Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
July 12, 1883. 23-5t

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will prevent and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
Foutz's Powders WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y



J. M. BEASLEY

HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

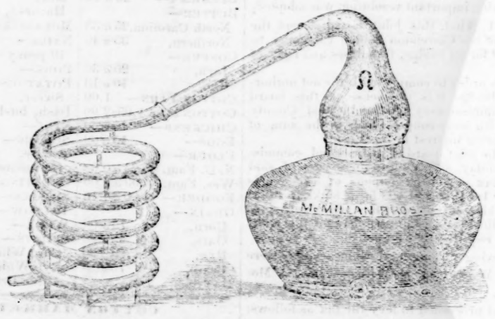
J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 plv.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.
FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charleston Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lutheran.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 372 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by its Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them, and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals,
J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 130tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building.)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR



The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organettes $9 to $15; Organette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewett's Horse Detachers $4; Farrar Turbine Water Wheels; Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 16tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882] 137tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf